

WEATHER FORECAST.

Partly cloudy and colder to-day; tomorrow fair; fresh northwest winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 56; lowest, 30. Detailed weather reports will be found on the editorial page.

SUN

THE NEW YORK HERALD

A HAPPY BLENDING.
The amalgamated SUN AND HERALD preserves the best traditions of each. In combination these two newspapers make a greater newspaper than either has ever been on its own.

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 1, 1920.

PRICE TWO CENTS
IN NEW YORK CITY AND SUBURBS, ON TRAINS AND ELSEWHERE.

SMITH PLANS APPEAL TO VOTERS IF SOLOWS IGNORE HIS MEASURES

Governor Prepared to Repeat Hughes's Sensational Tour of State.
WARNING NOW SERVED Follows Disclosure That Legislative Leaders Plan Quick Adjournment.
MANY SUBJECTS PENDING Prohibition, Primary Repeal, Rent Restriction, Boxing and Budget on Lists.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. ALBANY, Feb. 29.—There is every indication that Gov. Smith is preparing to start the same sort of a fight with the Legislature with which Charles E. Hughes caused so much political turmoil when he was Governor. Just as Gov. Hughes went to the people in an effort to procure the passage of the direct primary law, Gov. Smith is planning an appeal to the people of the State if the Legislature does not soon show some indications of acting upon his programme of measures.

The Governor is confronted with the fact that the Legislature is Republican and that the Republican leaders do not intend to make political capital for a Democratic Governor. The leaders of the Legislature are preparing to wind up the session as soon as the assembly has disposed of the Socialist's case, and the passage of Gov. Smith's pet measures does not appear to have any place in these plans.

From the Executive Mansion it came forth to-night that if the Republicans do not play fair and give all of the Governor's measures an opportunity to be voted upon in the Senate and the Assembly, he will go after their scalps in their own districts. This programme of measures includes not only the plan of the State Reconstruction Commission for a reorganization and consolidation of the State Government, but the State waterpower development measure, municipal ownership legislation, State control of milk from the cow to the consumer, abolition of the State Farms and Markets Council and the dismissal of its Republican heads, and various other bills that he has recommended either in his annual message or in the series of special messages he has sent to the Legislature.

Primary Law Figures Again. The Governor intends to give the Republicans plenty of time to act upon his programme before taking the case to the voters, just as Gov. Hughes gave the Legislature plenty of time before he went forth on the warpath in behalf of the direct primary law. Curiously enough, the primary law figures in the present anticipated row between the Governor and the Legislature. It is the repeal of the law that is agitating the legislators instead of its passage.

There is no denying that both the Republican and Democratic leaders in Albany are determined to pass the law putting housing under State control and in some way limiting the profits that may be taken by real estate speculators. Many of them are inclined to think that the courts might set such a law aside, and they are ready to take any action that might be taken by the courts to prevent it. They point out that the courts have set aside laws that have been passed by the Legislature, and they are ready to take any action that might be taken by the courts to prevent it.

RAL STRIKE IN FRANCE MAKES SLOW HEADWAY

Alsace-Lorraine Men Join, but Decrease Noted Elsewhere.

PARIS CARMEN READY Government Calls Union's Nationalization Plea Misleading.

GIVES STORY OF DISPUTE Arose From Two Day Suspension of Man Attending Union Meeting.

PARIS, Feb. 29.—The strike of railway workers appears to be making little headway, judging from the reports received to-night in Paris. In the provinces the number of strikers has not increased, and on some of the roads it is said they even have decreased. No untoward incidents of any kind have occurred. The railway men of Alsace-Lorraine joined the strike to-day, the last train dispatched from Strasbourg bearing the Socialist delegates back to Paris.

The subway and tramway employees and the omnibus, cab and taxicab drivers' unions of Paris held several meetings to-day, and adopted in principle a proposal to call a sympathetic strike in favor of the railway men, provided they are invited to do so by the General Federation of Labor, which has assumed direction of the present strike movement.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Leon Midol, secretary of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Union, on a charge of inciting soldiers to disobey orders. The police arrested an extreme Socialist named Lohel, who is alleged to have been the author of an article in *Liberateur* tending to incite young soldiers to disobedience.

Developing Nominally. Mr. Y. The Railway Federation of Workers this evening issued a communication saying: "Points of the country, the Federal Council observes that the general strike movement is developing normally and is being carried out in perfect calm. Considerable strength of the movement and of the support of the General Labor Federation, the Council remains in full confidence as to the issue of the strike."

"With a view to maintain public opinion and deceive the railroad men who are faithful to their duties, the strike committee places at the head of its claims the nationalization of railroads and increased pay. Whatever may be thought of nationalization it is purely a question for Parliament alone. No committee can be allowed to paralyze the country to impose a measure forcibly."

Delegations of the Parisian unions of railwaymen have requested Premier Millerand to resign his duties. They also requested the resignation of the Minister of the Interior, M. Caudan, and the Minister of the Navy, M. Loefer, for their support of the strike.

The price of bread, which was scheduled to advance from 20 to 30 per cent, has been reduced to 10 per cent. The Government is expected to announce a measure to postpone the increase until March 15.

Paris newspapers are unanimous in declaring the public absolutely out of sympathy with the strike. They say that the strike is a "premature revolution" and that it is a "disgrace to the French Republic."

Government's Side of Case. The Government and the Federal Council of the railway men have issued statements giving a history of the strike. The former's statement begins by saying that the strike was due to an incident of internal discipline and to claims presented by the employees connected with wages and conditions of labor.

A "troika" union meeting was called for Dijon, the statement continues. "The directors of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean line gave the usual permission to employees who were members of the administrative council of the Union of Syndicates to attend. Campanaud, who was not a member of the administrative council, did not receive this permission. Nevertheless, he went to Dijon. He was punished by two days' suspension by the chief engineer and the directors refused to cancel the punishment. Midol (Leon Midol, secretary of the Paris, Lyons and Mediterranean Union) ordered that a general strike be called on February 24."

The statement then gives figures on the loss of the railwaymen. It says that 1,200 francs yearly and now 2,400 francs plus 1,800 francs as indemnity for the loss of living, plus 750 francs as an extra cost of living allowance, a total of 4,950 francs, with 400 francs per allowance for those living in Paris. Besides this, an allowance is made for the men's families. An eight-hour day is being introduced, according to the statement, and indemnities given to workers to whom it is impossible to give eight hours immediately. A special committee is now sitting daily to discuss improvements which when adopted will

AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE X. NOW WILL BE SOUGHT

Walsh (Mont.) Proposes Incorporation of Knox Remedy in Lodge Plan.

DOUBTFUL OF SUCCESS Apparent Object Is to Put Republicans in an Embarrassing Position.

IRRECONCILABLES FIRM Assert They Can Keep the Debate Going Till July if It Is Necessary.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—A new effort to amend the Lodge reservation to Article X of the League of Nations covenant will be initiated to-morrow on the Democratic side of the Senate. Senator Walsh (Mont.) will offer an amendment which is expected at least to embarrass Republicans who oppose it. That it can be adopted, however, Mr. Walsh himself frankly doubts, for he thinks the Republicans are determined to prevent any change whatever in the reservation.

The Walsh amendment first transposed somewhat the terms of the original Lodge amendment, and then added to it this being the more significant part—a paragraph based on the Knox resolution declaring that if any nation shall threaten the peace of the world, America will view the fact gravely and will take such steps as seem to it justifiable to preserve the world's peace.

This was offered last summer by Senator Knox (Pa.) as a declaration of American policy. By many it has been regarded as a satisfactory substitute for American membership in the League of Nations—a declaration of sympathy with the general purpose of the League, but one that does not involve any specific menace against those who refuse to accept the League's principles.

In connection with the Hungarian problem is another case where the amendment might well be reversed. So long as they deal with the old Federalists there will be trouble between Hungary and Rumania, and the latter will be in a position to make a deal with the new Liberalism of Hungary, but not with Count Karolyi, Apponyi and other old Federalists, who are now maintaining an army of 50,000 men, meanwhile keeping another 10,000 in reserve, not for defense or for us against Bolsheviki, but for an attack on Rumania when the time is ripe.

He declared that many of the allied representatives in Budapest were deceived by the Hungarian propaganda of the fall of the Rumanian Cabinet, and he was remaining in London to present his views to the Supreme Council. He said that he had several interviews with Premier Lloyd George, Premier Nitti and Premier Venizelos.

SOCIALISTS WARNED AGAINST REVOLT NOW

French Congress Told It Is Too Soon for Revolution.

ST. ETIENNE, Feb. 29.—Paul Faure, the French Socialist, amid great confusion, warned the national congress to-day against a "premature revolution." He declared that the Italian party "although extremely well organized has not yet found a revolution possible."

Revolution was advocated by M. L. L. leader of the extreme French Socialists, who said the dictatorship could not be divided among the workers' council and unions, as it belonged to the former. Pierre Renaudel then recalled that M. L. L. who he described as a "diabolic of Lenin," wrote in 1914 that "Franzism militarism must be destroyed."

M. Renaudel quoted Nikolai Lenin as writing in 1917 that the Socialists in every country ought to accept defeat. M. Lefevre rushed to the tribune shouting: "It would have been better for France to have been beaten in 1914!" The meeting protested against this. The congress adopted the motion of the French Socialist party to quit the Second Internationale. There were four dissenting votes, cast by M. Renaudel, Alexandre Yarenski, M. Marquet and M. Polakoff. No decision was reached as to whether the Socialists should join the Third Internationale, as proposed in resolutions adopted by the Paris delegation.

The meeting, which began yesterday, was prolonged until after 2 o'clock this morning. It was very noisy, and the speakers on the tribune at the same moment, and criminalism and recriminations filled the air. Jean Longuet, head above the dimly lighted scene, was the delegate, characterizing them as "dirty beasts" who dishonored the party.

U.S. GIVES UP RAILROADS; OWNERS NOW IN CONTROL; HINES TO ACT ON CLAIMS

Italian Socialists Will Confer with Bolsheviki

ROME, Feb. 28 (delayed).—The directors of the Socialist party have decided to send Signor Bombacci to Copenhagen to meet the Russian Bolsheviks who are negotiating there with representatives of the Entente nations. Afterward Signor Bombacci will go to Russia with a mission to pick up members of the Socialist party.

So far as is known the only representative of the Bolsheviks in Copenhagen is M. Litvinoff, who has been engaged, so far as is officially known, only in negotiations with James O'Grady, representing Great Britain, for a mutual return of war prisoners.

DRY BLUNDERS KEEP U. S. WET

U. S. Agents Fail to Check Moonshining or Bootlegging in Big Cities.

KRAMER IS ON WARPATH Will Shake Up His Police Force and Adopt New Enforcement Methods.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—To obtain a much more vigorous enforcement of the national prohibition law steps have been taken by the authorities toward a general shakeup of the police personnel throughout the country.

H. M. Gaylor, Assistant Prohibition Commissioner, it became known to-day, is on a trip through the middle West visiting up the situation with a view of suggesting changes in the organization to make the enforcement more effective. A canvass of other States also is to be made under the direction of Prohibition Commissioner Kramer.

Although the law has been in force only six weeks—since the advent of constitutional prohibition on January 16—it is apparent to the authorities that the organization committee at work is entirely ineffective. The prohibition agents are blundering along; in many instances causing more trouble than they are doing good in their efforts to stamp out the manufacture and sale of intoxicants.

What the officials are seeking is new blood for the field organization, prohibition chiefs who will be able systematically to go after the violators and clean up the country absolutely. That this is not being done at this time and that it will not be done until there is a complete reorganization of the methods employed is apparent from the reports that have come to Washington from all parts of the country.

According to the best information received in Washington, all of which has been passed back to the field organization, there are countless still making whiskey in the middle Western States, and particularly in the mountainous States, such as West Virginia and Tennessee. Those for the most part are not molested and their products are finding a way to ready sale in the more populous sections.

Similarly bootleggers are doing a thriving business in the larger cities of the East and Central West, and in many cases there are sneak cables that have gone on un molested. The information at hand is that even now, six weeks after the country went dry, more than seven months after prohibition, it still is possible to obtain liquor simply by knowing the ropes and paying the price.

Officials are determined to enforce the law to the letter. It is a tough job, they realize, but it has been handed to them and they intend to do it or know the reason why. To do this they understand thoroughly they must have the cooperation of the nation's police forces. This they know they have not got.

EXPECT WET VOTE IN BAY STATE TO-DAY

Dry Towns Will Change in Prohibition Protest.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. BOSTON, Feb. 29.—Sixty-seven Massachusetts towns will vote to-morrow on the license question. It is confidently predicted that many "dry" towns of long standing will pass into the column of the national prohibition act.

The dry advocates contend that the vote in favor of liquor is a mistake, and that the question should not be permitted to go on the ballots at various town meetings and elections, as it is getting cold back into his face and a little heavier. To a casual observer, it is said, he appears to be in a healthier condition than for months before he became ill while on his transcontinental trip last September.

Mr. Wilson still is using his wheelchair, and Rear Admiral Grayson, his physician, has not yet permitted him to leave it. When the weather gets warmer, the probability is the President will be able to get out for brief automobile rides.

Mr. Wilson even now is doing a vast amount of work. He starts in invariably at 9 o'clock in the morning with official papers, and keeps at it until luncheon time, daily. If it is necessary he continues work later in the day. In signing official papers he uses an indelible pencil. It is with such a pencil that he signed the railroad bill.

LABOR OUTBREAKS REPORTED IN JAPAN

Troops in Siberia Said to Have Joined Bolsheviki.

LONDON, Monday, March 1.—Serious labor troubles have broken out in Japan, the *Daily Mail* says. It understands that the Government does not know how far the Government has been able to cope with the situation, but says disturbances following a recent report that a detachment of Japanese troops in Siberia had joined the Bolsheviki caused considerable uneasiness.

PRESIDENT IS ADDING WEIGHT; LOOKS WELL

Expects Soon to Take Short Automobile Rides.

Special to THE SUN and NEW YORK HERALD. WASHINGTON, Feb. 29.—President Wilson is described by those who have seen him recently as looking better than at any time for many months. He is getting cold back into his face and a little heavier. To a casual observer, it is said, he appears to be in a healthier condition than for months before he became ill while on his transcontinental trip last September.

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TETRAZZINI, ILL, HAS TO GIVE UP HER TOUR

Leaves Erie, Pa., to Come Here for Treatment.

ERIE, Pa., Feb. 29.—Mrs. Luisa Tetrazzini, operatic star, who for the last three months has been on a concert tour of the country, was forced to-night to cancel future engagements because of illness, and with her party she started for New York, where she will receive medical treatment. Her decision to terminate her tour came immediately after her concert here this afternoon.

Although suffering from a heavy cold, and to weak that it was with difficulty that she remained on her feet, she insisted on singing, so as not to disappoint those who had purchased tickets. At the close of the concert she authorized her manager to cancel her engagement for Rochester next Wednesday.

Mrs. Tetrazzini had been under the care of a physician for several days at a hotel here.

BETTER SERVICE IS FIRST EXPECTATION WITH RETURN OF ROADS

COMPETITION ON AGAIN

Transfer of \$20,000,000,000 Properties Made Without Ceremony.

ARMY OF CLERKS TO GO Government Rule Lasting 26 Months Ends, and Task of Unscrambling Begins.

Railroads of the United States were restored to their private owners last night at midnight, after exactly twenty-six months under Government operation, and the elaborate organization of the United States Railroad Administration became a thing of the past. There was no formal ceremony in the transfer any more than there was on December 28, 1917, when the Government took over the roads as a war emergency measure.

The transfer was almost entirely a matter of bookkeeping. With all arrangements for restoring the carriers to their owners completed yesterday the final instructions which Walker D. Hines, Director-General of Railroads, sent out to the regional directors and the other operating heads of the administration, merely informed them that they would "report to the proper officials of the corporations which resume control at 12:01 A. M. March 1."

With this slight ceremony the Government handed over, properties worth approximately \$20,000,000,000 to their old directors, free of restrictions, except for the jurisdiction retained by the Government under the new railroad organization bill.

The railroads will begin the work of unscrambling themselves at once. An almost unbelievable mass of records has been turned over to them by Director-General Hines, and they will start at once to get back to a normal basis, although it is expected it will be several months before the railroads executives are able to get into their own hands all of the reins of operation.

But the work will be gradual and the general public will hardly know that anything is taking place.

Hines to Stay on Job awhile. Of the gigantic organization which William G. McAdoo created as Director-General, only a small part will remain. Regional directors, Federal managers, treasurers and many high officials connected with the operation of the roads have ceased to function as such. Some of these have gone back to their former places as officials of the railroad corporations while others have gone into various other lines of business.

Few of the vast army of clerks employed by the Railroad Administration will remain at their jobs; they are no longer needed. They were employed chiefly in the office of the Director-General and in the office of the regional directors and in the office of the Federal managers and in the office of the Federal treasurers and in the office of the Federal inspectors and in the office of the Federal engineers and in the office of the Federal accountants and in the office of the Federal attorneys and in the office of the Federal clerks and in the office of the Federal messengers and in the office of the Federal janitors and in the office of the Federal cooks and in the office of the Federal cleaners and in the office of the Federal porters and in the office of the Federal baggage men and in the office of the Federal ticket collectors and in the office of the Federal conductors and in the office of the Federal trainmen and in the office of the Federal engine drivers and in the office of the Federal firemen and in the office of the Federal brakemen and in the office of the Federal switchmen and in the office of the 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